By Authority.

TENDERS FOR LOANS ON EXCHE-QUER BILLS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that Bills for two years, the bills to be payable to bearer, and the interest to be paid every six months, and to be so provided for by four coupons to each bill.

Fifty Bills of Five Hundred Dollars each, One Hundred and twenty-five Bills of One Hundred Dollars each, and Two Hundred and Fifty Bills of Fifty dollars each, will be ssued, so as to complete the sum (not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars).

Each tenderer is to state the rate of interest per annum which he demands, and the time when he intends to pay the money into the Treasury-to write at top of his letter, "Tender for Exchequer Bills"-to seal it, and address it to the undersigned.

The undersigned will not accept tenders where the rate of interest desired appears to him to be too high.

L KAMEHAMEHA, Acting Minister of Finance.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.

F In regard to the Special Reciprocity Convention between the Hawaiian kingdom and the May.' United States, it cannot fail to be of interest to planters and merchants to know that by official dispatches from his Excellency, Elisha H. Allen, the King's Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, dated from that capital, 18th and 19th August, and received on the 7th inst., the Ratification of the Special Reciprocity Convention between this kingdom and the United States, concluded in Washington on the 20th of July, 1855, between the Honorable William L. Lee and the Honorable W. L. Marcy, although in some of its provisions objected to by some members of the Senate, was supported by the American Cabinet, and by many of the most

Less cannot be expected from the well established good faith of the American Government, that tal and under its own eye.

Fifth Article, in this capital, before many months improvements

Not only from the fact of his assuming the but from the following declaration which appeared in his prospectus, we are authorized to state that number and date of which have been inscribed on the do not always emanate from the pen of its con-

"This journal will be conducted on the European plan, without any announcement to the public of the the information of the Legislature. names of its Editorial Contributors. This will enable us to introduce into the editorial columns a greater variety of style on all topics to which the paper is devot-

The assertion is certainly intelligible enough; communications, local items such as are supplied by the penny-a-liner, and extracted matter being journal's reputation.

The writer in the Advertiser says; tremendously effective, by employing a military engineer, who could plan and carry on a splendid scheme scientifically laid out trenches. But in order to make \$245,000, in addition to the \$40,000 for the war establishment was to be placed under the control of the Public Works was removed to the charge of the Minismost scientific engineer to be found in the United Sta'es should be made of sterner stuff. or Europe. There were plenty who no doubt would gladly have accepted the offer, had the inducements able services were very naturally spurned with contempt. Still the object was effected, the entire public Foreign Relations, Minister at War, Secretary of the Navy, &c., &c." . "The continued tenure of the bureau by him, is very naturally ascribed by the public to ambitious motives and to a desire to control without audit one half the public funds of the control without audit one-half the public funds of the

the duties to be performed by a Military Instructor self to serve not wisely but too well? Or can it be infamous blasphemy.

It becomes, therefore, a question of fact. The Morand Civil Engineer are heaped together, and the possible (hardly we hope!) some too-expectant mons, of course, all claim the affirmative. From pulcontrast of true feeling exhibited in the way in which individual is disappointed that as a public purse pit and platform, from the highest in authority and oldest in standing to the lowest and youngest in the mention is made of the " paltry sum offered for so will not always suffice to carry out every project of church, in private council meetings and in public asvaluable services" to the "plenty who no doubt the head, a private one often collapses before sub- semblies, in their printed organs and published circulars would gladly have accepted the offer, had the in- serving every dictate of the heart? ducement been sufficient." The salary proposed was \$2,500 a year; but the writer, it appears, would have gone in for granting an amount of which the officers of H. B. M.'s S. Havannah gave a ball and disgusting, such as none but a corrupt and depraythat would have been a mere fraction, and for what! On board that eclipsed every thing of the kind we wery pretended revelations oppose it. Doctrines and have yet seen in Honolulu. The elegance of the Covenants, Sec. XIII., p. 7: "Thou shalt love thy wife ance with Mr. Wyllie's favorite theories, to make grand pavilion of flags, with "aloha" in a circuour war department tremendously effective." To lar transparency embowered in garlands and the her shall deny the faith, and shall not have the spirit, To the Editor of the Polynesian:

that gentleman in the matter. Thus too it was
Prince Kamehameha who moved, without any preparatory concert with this ambitious man, that
paratory concert with this ambitious man, that
the Bureau of Public Works should be transferred
that gentleman in the matter. Thus too it was
Prince Kamehameha who moved, without any preparatory concert with this ambitious man, that
the Bureau of Public Works should be transferred
too namerous to mention were present, and the
revelation of J. Smith's commanding its practice was
gallon, sold by "Beer Seller," or any other of his
formed a part of their public preachings. The whole
of the apostices abroad had lied in denying it; positively,
will we are willing to mind our own business only, and
the Bureau of Public Works should be transferred
that gentleman in the matter. Thus too it was
prince Kamehameha who moved, without any preparatory concert with this ambitious man, that
paratory concert with this ambitious man, that
paratory concert with this ambitious man, that
the Bureau of Public Works should be transferred

Truly yours

Truly yours

Truly yours the Burcau of Public Works should be transferred guests departed. to the Department of War. How anxious he was for "the continued tenure of the Bureau by him"

"One only part of his instructions, for his mission to the United States, has Mr. Lee been unable to fulfill; and that is, to procure a Military Instructor, competent, besides, to act as a Civil Engineer. After repeated attempts he found it altogether impossible to procure, in the United States, an officer with the required qualifications, for the yearly salary of \$2,500, which was all he was authorized to offer. The expectation of obtains ng such an officer having been one of the chief reasonfor the Act of 14th June, 1855, it will be for the Legislature to consider whether the Bureau of Public Im-War, or return to that of the Interior, to which it properly belongs."

His disposition to cling to the enjoyment of the extra responsibility that had been accorded to him will also appear by a perusal of an extract from a letter addressed by him to Mr. W. Webster, Chairtatives on Internal Improvements. The communication bears date the 30th of April, 1856 :

"I hope you will not forget what I say in my Report and what I said to you verbally, in regard to the return of the Bureau of Public Works to the Department of the Interior. Directed and managed as that Department now is, the work of the Bureau will be well done; and in the present state of my health, humanity regires that I should be relieved of extra labor. I wish much that the law could be in force before the 15th of

His cagerness in the matter is further evidenced in his Report at page 4:

ter of Finance and with His Royal Highness General Prince Kamehameka, acting for the Minister of the interior, during the latter's illness, which conferences, of which regular minutes have been kept, have been continued from the 15th August last up to the present . "It will at once occur to you, that having to conduct the business of the Departments of Foreign Relations and of War, and besides to participate in the usual duties of the Cabinet and Privy Councils, with only one Secretary, it would have been altogether impossible for me to actend to the requirements of the Bureau of Public Improvements without out the valuable assistance of Mr. S. Spencer, Secretary

office of Superintendent of public improvements." Mr. Wyllie's "desire to control without audit Convention having been negotiated in its own capi- one-half of the public funds of the Kingdom" is happily illustrated in his description, still in his belong, in Thursday's American, in the hallost of the Pampero, which it is stated the Although so much delay is unfortunate, yet Report alfuded to, of his attempts to destroy every government authorities could have got for nothing, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the Rati- clue to the method in and channel through which two weeks ago. We are authorised to state that

"I append, marked I, a General Table of the disbursements of the Bureau, up to the date of this Report, shewing, at one glance, how much has been disbursed under each appropriation, and under what ap name of Publisher in distinction to that of Editor, propriations no disbursements whatever have been made. Each item of disbursement has been paid by a Cheque drawn by me on the Minister of Finance, the the leading articles which appear in the Advertiser account and vouchers corresponding to such item, all which accounts and vouchers, with the receipts for all payments, have been regularly deposited with Mr. well their cabbages before boiling, if they would admits of no doubt, for it incurs weekly an enormous spencer, the Secretary of the Minister of the Interior. avoid unpleasant consequences. A negro serana der expense of truth; witness its last leader of October 16, To that table are added certain explanatory notes for here once sung :

By this time our readers see that nothing is necessary but the transference to our columns of a few quotations to show by what spirit Mr. Wyllie has ed over six inches in length. been actuated. Before them disappears that mirage of the mind which gives to airy nothings a local habitation and a name, and represents every excluded, to what portion of the contents of the thing upside down; the hallucination, in fact, which paper could the above words apply but to the lead. holds the writer who for the sake of "variety" ing articles aforesaid? The only ground upon has been called upon to assist our contemporary. which a presumption of doubt could be raised is Argument against such a cause were thrown away. that they give evidence of so little "variety of It may not, however, be out of place to remark style." They are too apt, like Paganinni, to fiddle whilst the subject is before us, that it was greatly put in irons. Had he escaped to the mountains, we funds of the kingdom. We do not say that it is so"— debtor of the deceased, notwithstanding the proon one string. If any advice of ours could be ac- with a view to render more efficient the Bureau of might ere long have had a repetition of the Hoopii The writer "cannot say that it is so." Can he not say bate be afterwards declared null in the Ecclesiasticeptable to our contemporary, we would say never Public Works that the attempt was made to secure " run a thing into the ground." Beef and pota- the services of a civil engineer who had also studtoes-potatoes and boef; the public tire of the led the profession of arms. In very small coun- have been arched over with coral. The fifth one orably known as Mr. Wyllie, and he becomes no better fare provided. It is an old saying that a constant tries, as on very small stages, it is not unusual to dripping will bore through a stone; but an unfos- require those employed to "double," that is to cilized brain will not allow itself to be so dribbled say, to appear in more characters than one. This on till the perforation is complete. Had the pub. course is pursued by those who avail themselves of lisher of the Advertiser undertaken more exclusively it at the prompting of economy—their poverty and week at Reynold's wharf. There was a little drag the literary as he has the commercial responsibili- not their will consents. That the services of no satisfactorily. ties of his paper, we think its columns would have gentleman with the prestige of West Point upon shown more, in matter if not in style, of that him could be procured for \$2,500 a year is to be quality which is said to be the spice of life. His regretted, the rather that that want of success direct interest in the success of his undertaking seems to have discouraged further attempts in furwould have led to this; whereas his friends can ther quarters. There seems no reason to doubt that afford at his expense to ride their hobby, and lend the officer sought might have been found amongst him all the assistance in their power to injure his the corps of French engineers, than whom none Between 2000 and 3000 professors of this cruel deluare better. Again, we may observe that the only tion will have arrived before this date at Salt Luke, as condition upon which Mr. Wyllie consented, dur- this year's emigration; it is not therefore decreasing. "In 1855 it was proposed, in accordance with Mr, ing the last session of the Legislature, to withdraw the acquiescence of a hundred thousand men and wo-Wyllie's favorite theories, to make our war department his opposition to a motion which had for its object men of different countries, persuasions, abilities and the continuance of the Bureau in question under of public improvements, building military roads and his nominal control, was that the other Ministers gathered in one location, knocking at the gate of the bridges, impregnable moles and forts, surrounded with of the King would consent to act with him therethis war machine work the more beautifully, the whole after as they had done theretofore; the office being and presumptuous to deserve any thing but contempt; department of Public works, with the appropriation of virtually put into the hands of commissioners. His becoming diffidence and unwillingness to un-Minister of war. All these preliminaries were fixed to dertake more than he felt he was equal to perform demands more serious consideration. the satisfaction of all concerned, the department of to the advantage of the public, belie the character ter of War, and an order was forwarded to procure the ascribed to him by the Advertiser. Ambition

Of the animus which dictates these ever recurbeen sufficient ; but the paltry sum offered for so valu- ring diatribes against the Minister of Foreign Re- plan be effectual, surely it must result in good at home lations, we can only form an opinion. Do they to find a fair illustration of the workings of this system. works of the Kingdom were transferred to and still re- appear in retaliation of an act of antagonism on Of course in the support of such high pretensions we main under the charge of the honorable Minister of his part that countervailed some favorite stroke of must find superior evidences of moral purity, domestic policy, some coup d'état? Do these writers of a more holy race of children, drinking in, as they prethe oath of office; do they want to show him that and the children more depraved, we must reject the

To support, in fact, what he elsewhere calls "a useless war establishment and an idle soldiery."

In regard to Mr. Wyllie's "ambitious motives," we may take the liberty to explain that it was his present Majesty who, while still the heir to the presentatives of present Majesty who, while still the heir to the part of the property in throne, moved Mr. Wyllie's appointment as Secretary at War, without previously consulting with officers of the Embuscade, and a brilliant company sealed tenders will be received by him up to tary at War, without previously consulting with officers of the Embuscade, and a brilliant company the first of January next ensuing, from all that gentleman in the matter. Thus too it was too namerous to mention were present, and the revelation of J. Smith's commanding its practice was of no one, when on the contrary, every glass, bottle or property, derived from her former husians parties willing to make loans on Exchequer Prince Kamehameha who moved, without any pre- moon was not far from "paling her ineffectual

> Intelligence has been received that their Majes ties, were intending to embark at Kawaihae on the 14th may be gathered from the following extract from his instant, and proceed to Lahaina; their arrival here is

> > We have seen and tasted a sample of wine made at Manoa Valley on this island, by Mr. C. Brenig, which is "very fine," and "fruity." It much resem-bles the lighter kinds of Rhenish wines, with perhaps rather more body. It was made as an experiment merely, of grapes purchased from the natives, white or red, just as they could be got. Mr. Brenig, who comes from the wine-growing part of his "faderland," in-forms us that he is making arrangements to grow grapes himself for the manufacture of wine.

The Dredging machine has been at work during provements shall continue under the Department of the past two weeks between Market and Custom House wharf however, there has been laid bare of mud a large rock, some ten feet square on the top, which may become a serious impediment to loaded ships. Formerly, when the tide ebbed, a deeply laden vessel rested in the man of the Committee of the House of Represen- mud, which was an easy berth to what this coral stone

> In the year 1824, (as we learn from Messrs. J. Robnson & Co.,) a French ship was hove down on the spot now known as Reynold's wharf. She had on board a quantity of quicksilver, which by some means got adrift and escaped overboard, where it has quietly reposed 32 years, until the other day, when through the instrumentality of the dredge, several pounds of the slippery and regulate their own affairs should be accorded to substance revisited the glimpses of the moon.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Maui which describes the still continuing drought to be producing the most disastrous effects upon the cattle and dead animals are seen lying here and there, and those "Hence, to avoid any mistake in a matter so vital, that survive are miserably out of condition. frequent conferences became necessary with the Minis-

callous. In this connection we may mention that the holiness of their lives? the co-operation of the gentlemen above named, with- the Advertiser is mistaken in asserting that there Last Spring I left Salt Lake for these Islands, dissatslaughter, which also resulted in an acquittal.

Blame is unjustly imputed where it does not belong, in Thursday's Advertiser, in the matter of fications will be exchanged, as provided for in the he expended the money appropriated for public pully demanded for the ballest but the Public Works was unauthorised to expend any To the Editor of the Polynesian . money therefor. It was not until Monday that the Wednesday) a steam engine was despatched alongside the "Pampero," and commenced hoisting out the ballast-certainly not "the most tedious and expensive way that could be devised." Last year the captain of a clipper ship paid \$400 to have the balwork lost \$150 by the operation.

Housekeepers in this country should examine

but we saw one of these interesting creatures taken

The Akamai, reported as ashore in our last, was got off without injury, and is ready to resume her business as a harbor tug, with an active competitor, however, in the Pele. On Tuesday morning last the latter succeeded to the satisfaction of all. n bringing in a ship from far to leeward, expedi-

One of the Chinese prisoners in the chaingang broke from his companions on Thursday morning last, and for a time led his pursuers at a 2.40 pace. He was, however, shortly brought to and tragedy to record. Last night he made an unsuc-Four out of five of the government reservoirs

The steam pile-driver was in successful operation during Monday and Tuesday of the present at first, but after some practice everything worked

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Polynesian : It is ignoble to attack the weak and foolish to meddle prejudices; to combine them into one active co-operating body, and from 40,000 to 50,000 persons, who are ridiculous. Its religious pretensious are too arrogant but the attention it has attracted, the abominations it practices, the moral depravity and religious ruin it is

The Mormons accuse the rest of mankind with adultery, prostitution and corruption-point to disease and gamy, for the salvation of the world, the purification of our morals, the increase of our happiness, and to prepare, say they, for the coming of Jesus Christ. If their There, in the paradise begun of Utah, we may expect happiness, social elevation of women, and consequently corrupt, men and women less happy, more degraded,

-polygamy was furiously and strenuously denied until lately. Orson Pratt, one of their ablest men, and an On Thursday evening Captain Harvey and Taylor, another apostle, styled it "indelicate, obscene,

circulated lies, -the heads of the church sanctioned and us. Truly yours, commanded them and claimed for it the approval of that Being who "cannot lie"! What confidence can we place in the statements of such men, or the preten-

The men who for nine years hesitated at no assertion wharves. The depth of water at the head of Market | who feel bitterly their degradation; that it is not pro- his Majesty's loyal subjects. Yours, wharf was previously 16 feet-that at Custom House ductive of peace, but heart-wringings, anguish and deswharf 18 feet. The dredge has deepened the water on pair; that it produces an unruly, swearing, lying, prean average about 5 feet. On the corner of Market | cocious and profligate race of children; that it is not beneficial to the increase of the population nor improving to the physical or mental development of their offt is a most depraving curse.

I who have been an eye and ear witness to its practical operation at Salt Lake City, am prepared to substantiate these eight assertions; and may perhaps, at another time, do so at greater length than afforded

Territory of Utah, and set that forth as a reason why be interesting to the community. the right to make their own laws, elect their own officers them. Their census is a monstrous perjured falsehood!
Any United States appointed officer who would take the real census list of inhabitants, would find it very little more than the half of their representation. In the Cache Valley district, for an instance, only occupied by horses over a large part of the island. In the neighborhood of Kaanapali and as far as the Wailuku plains, hundreds of inhabitants. In the Battle Creek district, they have put down many who are dead, many who Editor of the Polynesian never even came to America, many who never had an Ayou, the Chinaman now under sentence of existence and never will have; and in similar manner death for the murder of Hoopii, exhibits no signs of through most of the other districts. The district reportcompunction or sensibility. At the request of the ers deliberately made affidavit and swore that these authorities, Ahsinglee, one of our most respected census returns were correct; knowing as they did, and Chinese merchants, called upon him in the Fort, as many since have privately and boastingly acknowand in the course of conversation recommended him | ledged, that they were extravagantly and intentionally to prepare an address for the benefit of his country- false! The testimony of such wilful perjurers would men, to be delivered from the gallows, and also en- not be received on the simplest case-and how can they deavored to draw his attention to the necessity of expect to be believed when speaking of the purity of preparing for his awful doom. Ayou, however, their morals, the divine authority of their revelations, would make no confession, and appeared perfectly the divine anthority of their prophets and apostles, or

have been "but three trials for murder since 1845." isfied and unhappy. On recalling to my memory all I tiffas heir and devisee of Kaapuiki, of Ewa, deceasinfluential Senators, and was confidently expected of the Minister of the Interior, who generously conto pass either in the extra, or in the next ordinary sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and executed in Hoseline.

sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and executed in Hoseline. Sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and executed in Hoseline. Sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and executed in Hoseline. Sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and executed in Hoseline. Sented to keep the Journal, and without depending, in a man and woman were tried and equitted, heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, whom the Minister of the Interior, who generally to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to plaintiff by his fathe a man and woman were tried and executed in Ho- corruption and sorrow, vice and crime-what I had to plaintiff by his father, and which he alleges to enunciating from the top of Greenwich Hil, so nelulu; Kahiamoe, in 1854, was tried and acquitted, heard of contradictions and inconsistencies in doctrine, have been unlawfully taken possession of by the revolutionary doctrines as the following: in Koolau, during 1853; besides a trial for man- imposture and intolerant bigotry, I determined to forsake this system. My reasons have been repeatedly asked, and by many persons. I have selected, Mr. Editor, your columns as my means of communicating the above brief sketch of some of them, and am sir,
Yours respectfully, JON HYDE, JR.

Honolula, 14th Oct., 1855.

to give such a journal a lift, for, generally speaking, facie, and not conclusive, evidence of its validity, execute works which no power of the state of the captain of a clipper ship paid \$400 to have the bal-last taken out of his vessel, and the parties who did the not one in fifty of ordinary readers will take the time and claimed the right to adduce testimony to imor trouble to investigate the accuracy of its facts or the correctness of its deductions.

That the Advertiser is got up regardless of expense

To back a falsehood with an oath is a vulgur profrom a boiled cabbage the other day, which measur- ceeding, and punished as perjury. But to back an assertion with an inunende is a genteel way of circum- ality, and when such wills have been declared duly same direction. What could any government venting the Decalogue and producing the desired effect, proven in those courts, as a legal consequence ariswithout shocking the silly prejudices of conscientious

In hopes that you will give the gentlemen who manufacture the leaders for the Advertiser the benefit of your unrevoked, is conclusive as to the appointment of the age of Louis XIV. Eminent individual appointment of the age of Louis XIV. acquaintance, I will only quote a single sentence in proof of what I have above advanced. The leading arthe Department of Public Improvements), "is very nat- And it has been decided in a modern case, that conviction, that when the immense services urally ascribed by the public to ambitious motives and payment of money to an executor, who has obtain- dered by the steam-engine shall be added to all that it is not so? If he can not, he evidently does not know the man he is traducing; he is unfit to criticise tates next of kin. But, by the common law, the the conduct and motives of a man so long and so hon- Ecclesiastical courts have no jurisdiction of mat- island with countless railways, increasing well (opposite Dr. Judd's drug store) is yet in tolerable than a hired bully. If he can say that it is not so, and stifles the truth rather than lose the point of the insinuation, I have no color dark enough to paint him with; he stands already at that "lower deep," than which and associate man can fall fidelower. It is a fearful dilemma, but one 4.) In many, if not all, of the United States,

> maliciously withheld and a falsehood designedly told. names, with general power to take the probate of baric power. Our military and naval form that his acquaintance with the public is equally defi- where such power is conferred in general terms, it proportion as the genius of private men and cient or biased. He launched boldly and wrote smooth- is understood to give to those courts complete july, but truth was not at his elbow, and she has avenged risdiction over the probate of wills as well of real instruments to maintain and acquire power. berself, for the article is overdone-a literary monster -a political fizzle.

PROVERBS, xvm, 17, & xxv, 8.

Kula o Kahua, 17th Oct., 1856.

Treasury paid everybody and had money to spare. He, ought to be received as conclusive evidence of the of course, means a return to the model year of 1850, validity and contents of the will. The mode of proof when I had the management of the Finances of the

me) was calculated to cover all expenses of the Govern-conclusivs. ment, with \$200,000 and leave a surplus at the end of the had dwindled down to \$274,792!!!

How long, therefore, ye business men of Honolulu do in this case.

principles to take advantage of a man in his absence; without a voucher for the amount, which he carefully preserves, -and I shall not allow myself to be forced of Punchborel Hill,

HONOLULU, 17th Oct., 1856.

THE HOTEL KEEPERS, pr. J. M.

Sobbiety Street, Honolulu, Oct. 17, 1856.

What is in the wind? Teetotalism, the name of my to enforce or cover up their falsehoods, will not be very scrupulous in the means they adopt to-day to conceal both your paper and the "Advertiser," it has been what they do not wish told, or deny what another may sadly dealt with. I am not aware as any one of our reveal. Their testimony as to the workings of their name ever injured the King or any one of his subjects. polygamy therefore, is inadmissable. A liar of nine I have never known a Tectotaller to be brought before years' standing certainly cannot be depended on, not- the Police Court. Of late, the members of our family withstanding all his claims to inspiration, divine au- have, as I thought, been rather quiet, leading honest thority and a holy priesthood. The testimony for the and industrious lives. The Publicans appear to be in defence being inadmissable, the contra testimony re-mains intact; and what is it? That polygamy owes its not aware as any member of our family is in fault. We rise to the lusts of Joseph Smith; that it is subversive may be guilty for not being more active. I must look of man's happiness; that it is degrading to the women, to you, Mr. Editor, to see justice done to a portion of RECHAB TEETOTALISM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HONOLULU, 16th Oct., 1856. Dear Sir: Having learned that you have recently spring, and that instead of purifying and elevating man, arrived from Utah, and are familiarly acquainted with returning to this country), have applied to the state of affairs there, we would respectfully request that you deliver a public Lecture before the people of distressed British subjects, and considerable Honolulu, at such time and place as may suit your con- pense has been incurred in relieving such personal pense has been incurred in relieving such pe venience. We have been induced to make this request, and in sending them back to this country : Nor in part, from the fact that we learn you have been led is hereby given, that for the future all persons by the space of a newspaper.

The Mormons demand admission into the Union as a be glad to learn your reasons for changing your views, countries, as such railway laborers, miners, to renounce the doctrines of Mormonism. We should accept engagements for employment in form State, claim to have over 70,000 inhabitants in the and presume a public statement of these reasons may gineers, stokers and firemen, as aforesaid, or

Most respectfully, yours, R. ARMSTRONG, ASHER B. BATES, SAM'L C. DAMON. R. C. WYLLIE, W. S. TURNER, J. D. STRONG.

JON HYDE, Esq., &c., &c.

Sin: Above is an invitation sent me, and on Monday evening, the 20th inst., I will deliver a lecture, in compliance therewith, at the Seamens' Bethel, commencing at 7 P. M.

Yours respectfully, HONOLULU, 17th Oct., 1856.

SUPREME COURT.

Keliipelapela vs. Pamano et al. Judge Robertson delivered the decision of Court as follows:

amount of damages claimed by the defendant is \$370. The parties by mutal consent waived a trial receiving from the state no assistance excenby jury, and submitted the case to the decision of sanction for their union, and employing their fu

case, we are of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled the state could attempt, and incidentally to a to recover, upon the following grounds:

1. Under the will. It appears by the copy of the probate, under the seal of this court, put in as action of the state could give.' evidence by the plaintiff, that the will of Kaapuiki, Perfectly true; but why, Mr. Airey, did Sm: I love a good raconteur, but the Advertiser suits his father, dated the 18th of October, 1853, was not leave it to some republican astronomer, d me too well. The gentlemen who do the heavy articles duly proved before Judge Robertson, sitting as a red in democratic principles-Arago, for instances for said paper seem determined that the public shall Court of Probate, on the 19th of March, 1856. At when he was alive-to promulgate so will have its money's worth. A slashing article, if told the trial, the defendants contended that the pro- theory ! soldly and smoothly, is a great thing, the very thing bate of the will is only to be regarded as prima It is perfectly true that commercial associate peach it. The Court reserved its decision upon like commercial associations, can occasionally the question thus raised, and permitted the de- more than the state. The king or the state fendants to introduce what testimony they could, they were identical in France-were the great s with a view to invalidate the will. But it is ne- trons of the manufacture of the Gobelin tape on the strength of which the Advertiser could afford to cessary now that we should consider and decide and what has that manufacture done for Francisco tell the truth for a month to come without sensibly af- what is the effect of the due admission of the will Richard Arkright has done more for England to probate. Is it conclusive, or is it not?

ing from their exclusive jurisdiction, their sentences are regarded as conclusive evidence of the right directly determined thereby. Hence, a probate, executor, and the validity and contents of the will, amongst us have likewise held that we might w ticle in the Advertiser of Oct. 16 says: "The continued so far as it extends to personal property; and it propriety speak of the age of Voltaire, Rouss tenure of the bureau by him" (Mr. Wyllie, as head of cannot be impeached by evidence, even of fraud and Montesquieu. I do not hesitate to declare to a desire to control without audit one-half the public ed probate of a forged will, is a discharge to the marvels it holds out to promise, a grateful por ters concerning the realty; and therefore the pro- and comfort to an incalculable extent. A sur bate, so far as the realty is concerned, gives no would have taken a couple of centuries to account validity to the will, (Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. plish what private enterprise has done in this 1, sec. 518; Jarman on wills, vol. 1, p. 21, note years. It was individual invention and associa courts are constituded by statute, under the title of and thus gave us men-of-war which enable us There is no distinction in my ethics between a truth Courts of Probate, Orphan's Courts, or other maintain our supremacy over the efforts of a land truth courts of the co As the writer betrays so lamentable ignorance, folly wills, without any distinction being made between strong by means of individual genius and "or r malice, as regards a public officer, it is fair to infer wills of personalty, and wills of real estate; and mercial association." The state is powerful

Evidence vol. 11, sec. 672, and cases there referred wonderfully augmented, equal to that which to). In this Kingdom, as in those of the United been afforded by commercial associations. Sir, -Vain enough to believe myself a party inter- States spoken of above, the courts of Probate estab- inventors, our capitalists, our associations are erested, I would be ungrateful indeed were I not to lished by statute possess exclusive jurisdiction in ting into the hands of our armies and navies proclaim my heartfelft obligations to the patriot who, under the signature of "Exchequer Bills," in the Pa- out any distinction being expressed as to whether try will let us—we shall always beat the Czar ific Commercial Advertiser of yesterday, reveals the they are wills of real estate, or wills of personalty. It would seem to follow therefore that the probate onging for the return of the good old times, when the of a will, duly obtained, and being unrevoked, of wills in this Kingdom is according to what is involving abstruse science as a means or end, Kingdom. How can it be otherwise, with the following facts?

In 1849 the whole revenues from the 31st March.

Of wills in this Kingdom is according to what is termed "the more solemn form of law," that is per still depend upon the state for their prosecution. The still depend upon the state for their prosecution of all parties are at heavily derived from commercial association. consummating in its many devotedly deluded followers, 1848, were \$166,286; under my management next concerned. And a judgment of one of our probate great benefits derived from commercial associations. year they rose to \$301,576 !!! In 1849, our whole courts upon the validity of a will, being the judg- are now," he says, "felt with equal force is imports were \$729,739, under my management in 1850 ment of a competent court of exclusive jurisdiction they were \$1,006,528. In 1849 the Custom House directly upon the subject matter in controversy; duties were \$71,943, under my management (for most and the same being in the nature of a proceeding of the time) they were, on the 31st March, 1851, in rem, in which all persons may appear and be \$118,901. The Appropriation Bill for 1850, for which heard upon the question, we think it ought to be I take credit (for it was framed on returns prepared by regarded as binding upon all parties, and entirely

> If the probate has not been duly obtained, the left a surplus of \$79,838!!! But what shews more proper remedy is by appeal to the Supreme Court It may be sufficient to observe that the determinant than all how desirable it is to return to the management or by application to the Judge of Probate, for a tion of the difference of the longitude between of 1850 is the fact that while the exports of native produce amounted in that year to \$596,500, in 1855, they had dwindled down to \$2274 700 to the most produce amounted in that year to \$596,500, in 1855, they other Court in the indirect manner contended for mathematical knowledge, great mechanical

ye halt between two opinions? Mr. "Exchequer Bills" 2nd. The plaintiff would be entitled to recover was supposed to be a matter more peculiar We must stop to remark on the irony with which at one period of his political career he proved him
system as false and their claims to divine inspiration as the right man in the right place—so he thinks—and so evidence has been adduced tending to cast a shade and governments have undertaken it in is right-he wants you to understand that in 1850 I was even had there been no will. For, although some business of governments than of private indiviof doubt upon his being, as he claims, the son of sciousness of their superior capabilities. But understand me Mr. Editor, it is contrary to my Kaapuiki, by his first wife, yet, we think the tional authorities of England and France took weight of evidence on this next to myself, I believe that of all men owing allegiance favor, and must be regarded as satisfactory in the to attain their object by the expensive means to the King Mr. Allegiance favor, and must be regarded as satisfactory in the to the King, Mr. Allen is the fittest man to be Minister of absence of any positive evidence to the contrary. Finance; he requires no Auditor, for he pays nothing without a voucher for the amount, which he carefully without a voucher for the amount, which he carefully the last wife of Kaapuiki, survived him several in the words of Professor Airey, "it was those into office as Chancellor of the Exchequer until after weeks; that in that case, she was entitled to one- desirable to take the earliest opportunity of apostle, called it an "abominable doctrine." John Taylor, another apostle, styled it "indelicate, obscene, and elevation to the Arch-Bishopric third of his personal property, as dower, after payment of his debts; and that the defendants, who In 1825, the governments of the two main If you want my model Budget for 1850, it is at your are near relatives of Lihea, took only what she again made an attempt in the same direction. disposal, and so also my trumpet to speak for one's self as I do.

WM. JARRETT.

WM. JARRETT.

WM. JARRETT.

Whether Kaapuiki left any debts unpaid or not, or if he did, whether they have been paid; and it is

English government; and a body of distinguish and the left in France. admitted by the defendants that his wife's dower, engineer officers undertook the duty in France if she did survive him, which is far from being clear in our opinion, was never set off so as to be the costly experiment failed. Other attempts construct those "impregnable moles and forts, eurrounded by scientifically laid out trenches."

To the Patron of t

does not include any part of what appears to been regarded by Kaapuiki as his wife's sens

say what amount of damages the plaintiff is tled to recover. The evidence is conflicting: the actual value of the property converted, as upon other points; and perhaps we can only proximate to the proper value after balancin testimony on both sides. We are of opinior the plaintiff ought to recover as damages the

Let judgment be entered in favor of the plan accordingly, with costs.

J. W. Honolulu, Esq., for plaintiff.

R. G. Davis, Esq., for defendants.

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WHEREAS divers British subjects, who has tered into engagements for employment abroad railway laborers, miners, engineers, stokers, firemen, on board steam vessels, and in other pacities (such engagements in general contain no provision for the maintenance of such Besubjects, or for furnishing them with the mean Majesty's Consuls in foreign parts for relief any other capacity, are not considered by Majesty's Government to be entitled to relief distressed British subjects, or to be sent back this country at the public expense; and such sons are hereby warned that Her Majesty's suls abroad have received orders henceforward

Commerce and Science.

to afford relief in such cases.

Professor Airy, in an interesting communication has shown that some great works which were i practicable when entrusted to governments, comparatively easy of achievement when under ken by the people—a tolerably democratic doctri for a royal astronomer. Shade of Louis XIV who crushed your people to dust to build gre works for your own glorification and their amo ment! Spirit of Frederick the Great, who en ciated the principle that "everything was to done for, and nothing by the people!" monarchs both, what do you think of these her cal opinions of a philosopher who, by virtue of connection with a court, ought to have know

"It is one of the characteristics of the preage that commercial associations of private personal only in the ordinary modes of commerce, have After due consideration of the evidence in the able to execute works which scarcely any power to objects not contemplated in their original terprise an amount of assistance w

In England, the Ecclesiastical Courts are alone than would have been effected by half a dozenk empowered to take the probate of wills of person- armed with despotic authority, working in done for its people equal to that which Watti

accomplished ! "We have long," said Arago, "been in habit of talking of the age of Augustus, and

energy of associated individuals furnish it with as of personal estate, and therefore to render their direct action of the state "could give an amount decrees conclusive upon all persons, and not re- assistance" to the carrying out of the enterprise examinable in any other court. (Greenleaf on by which our means of offence and defence are

> lingly make a stand in favor of the advanta derivable from the interference of government certain quarters-this may be true in mere: chanical or commercial matters; but large wor

This may be true, says some one who would to

more abstract science. The history of a laze tronomical investigation will illustrate this? The professor then goes on to give an account

former and recent attempts to determine the Paris and Greenwich. As the details have alre been published, there is no need to repeat tude, and very extensive pecuniary resource point is largely in his matter in hand in the year 1787, and endest